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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 3, 1924.
LA FOLLETTE'S WAR RECORD
CULINARY WORKERS' CONVENTION
LA FOLLETTE ELECTORS
SOCIALISTS EXPLAIN ACTION
FEDERATION OFFICERS' REPORTS

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Casino Theatre, Mason and Ellis.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Compton's Quick Lunch, 144 Ellis.
Ever-Good Bakery, Haight & Fillmore.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Jenny Wren Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., Garment Makers.
Majestic Hall, Geary and Fillmore.
Market Street R. R.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Phillips Baking Company.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



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COURTEOUS SERVICE
BROAD ASSORTMENTS
MODERATE PRICES

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SAN FRANCISCO

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto and Carriage Painters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 200 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Thursdays, 236 Van Ness Ave.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Secretary, Chas. Fohl, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmith and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, 177 Capp.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 2nd Monday, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 4th Thursday, 177 Capp.
Broom Makers—Meet last Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, 7th Ave. and Railroad Ave.
Casket Workers No. 9—Meet 1st Tuesday, 16th and Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Chauffeurs—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Dredgemen No. 72—Meet 1st and 3rd Sundays, 268 Market.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors and Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meet every other Wednesday, 59 Clay.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 5 p. m., 2nd at 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 1114 Mission.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Sec., John Coward, R. F. D. 1, Box 137, Colma, Cal. Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, So. S. F.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section Women's Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Sec., A. W. Dobson, 134 Jules Ave. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Sec., George Wyatt, 3654 10th St. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 109 Jones.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Ex. Board, Tuesday, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Sec., W. Wilgus, 461 Andover. Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th St.
Poultry Dressers No. 17732—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Sec., Chas. M. Gillen, 811 Vienna. Meet 2nd Monday.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Sec., Emil Link, 389 30th St. Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Ship Clerks—10 Embarcadero.
Shipwrights No. 759—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Frank C. Pine, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—Sec., Geo. Cochran, 1215 E. 18th St., Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Office, 68 Haight. Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 525 Market. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., except last Wednesday 8:30 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1924

No. 36

:-:

La Follette's War Record

:-:

By State Campaign Committee.

Truth About the St. Paul Speech.

The attack during the war against the loyalty of Senator La Follette was based entirely on a speech which he made before a convention of the Non-Partisan League held in St. Paul in the fall of 1917. Soon after the outbreak of the war La Follette had submitted a report to the Senate in which he recommended that a large part of the cost of the war should be covered by placing heavy taxes on wealth instead of issuing bonds. This was met with great opposition from the profiteers and they went out to "get" La Follette. An opportunity presented itself at the St. Paul convention before which La Follette spoke on September 20, 1917.

The Associated Press in reporting that speech quoted La Follette as having said the following: "We had NO grievances against Germany."

This sentence was seized upon by the newspapers of the country as a treasonable utterance. Immediately Senator La Follette was denounced as an enemy of the country and petitions were circulated for his removal from the Senate. Senator Frank Kellogg, noted conservative Republican, made a motion in the Senate upon which resolutions of the Minnesota Council of Defense, asking for the removal of La Follette, were referred to a Senate Committee. After a lengthy investigation the Senate Committee, however, found that the disloyalty charges against Senator La Follette were false and completely vindicated him.

Eight months after the St. Paul speech the Associated Press sent a letter to the Senate Committee in which it admitted that it had made an error in reporting La Follette's speech. Instead of saying, "We had NO grievance against Germany," as the Associated Press reported, Senator La Follette had actually said, "We HAD grievances against Germany." In other words, the word "NO" was inserted by the Associated Press, which changed entirely the meaning of the statement.

The letter written by the Associated Press was signed by Frederic Roy Martin, assistant general manager, and reads as follows:

"The quoted matter was not read as carefully as it should have been, for otherwise the conflicting 'no' would have been seen. The St. Paul Pioneer Press, from which our story was taken, quoted Senator La Follette as saying: 'We had grievances.'"

"We can not account for the disparity in any other way than stated.

"The error is regrettable and the Associated Press seizes the first opportunity to do justice to Senator La Follette."

The explanation of the Associated Press was sent to every newspaper in the country, but most of them either refused to print it or placed it in some inconspicuous place.

Senate Vindicates La Follette.

On December 2, 1918, Senator Dillingham of Vermont, conservative Republican, presented the majority report of the Senate committee on privileges and elections to the Senate body and recommended the passage of the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the resolution of the Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, petitioning the Senate of the United States to institute proceed-

ings looking to the expulsion of Robert M. La Follette from the Senate because of a speech delivered by him in St. Paul, Minnesota, on September 20, 1917, be, and the same hereby are, dismissed for the reason that the speech in question does not justify any action by the Senate."

This resolution was passed by a vote of 50 against 21. Among those who voted in favor of La Follette were such conservative Republicans as Kellogg of Minnesota, who instigated the proceedings, Lenroot of Wisconsin, Cummins of Iowa, Weeks of Massachusetts, now Secretary of War, Lodge of Massachusetts, and Moses of New Hampshire. Among the Progressives the resolution was supported by Borah of Idaho, Kenyon of Iowa, Ashurst of Arizona, Norris of Nebraska, Johnson of California, and others. The Senate also passed a resolution reimbursing the Senator all the expenses he incurred in defending himself against the charges.

La Follette's Voting Record on War Measures.

From April 7, 1917, when war on Germany was declared, to January 12, 1918, sixty different war measures were passed by Congress. La Follette supported and voted for 55 of these.

He voted for the various bond issues.

He voted for the various appropriation bills to equip the army and provide for the best supplies and the highest pay for our soldiers. He repeatedly urged that the boys who go to the trenches must have the best of everything in arms, ammunition and equipment.

He helped to perfect the bill for soldiers' insurance and voted for it.

He voted for every measure to provide enormous appropriations for building ships.

After war was declared he recognized in every act and word the existence of a state of war as a fact and stood for those measures which were calculated to bring that war to a speedy, successful and honorable conclusion.

He opposed the armed ship bill before we went into the war. He did not speak upon this measure, although he was accused of filibustering it to death.

He opposed the declaration of war.

He opposed the draft provision of the bill to provide an army, but voted to raise that army by the volunteer system.

He opposed the draft provision of the aviation bill because of his general objections to the draft as undemocratic and un-American. But he made

it clear that he endorsed the six hundred million dollar appropriation for aviation.

He opposed the espionage bill because it contained a provision giving the postmaster-general power with the stroke of the pen to suppress any newspaper and destroy the property of any publisher.

He voted for the food control bill when it passed the Senate, but later voted against the conference report on the bill because the conference radically changed the bill, to the great injury of the farmer and because the inevitable effect of the change would be to curtail agricultural production.

He voted against the war tax bill because it did not justly tax wealth and especially war profits and would therefore force the raising of war revenues by excessive bond issues, resulting in all the evils of inflation, among others increasing the cost of the necessities of life.

What the La Follette Platform Says About War Veterans.

"We favor adjusted compensation for the veterans of the late war, not as charity, but as a matter of right, and we demand that the money necessary to meet this obligation of the government be raised by taxes laid upon wealth in proportion to the ability to pay, and declare our opposition to the sales tax or any other device to shift this obligation on to the backs of the poor in higher prices and increased cost of living. We do not regard the payment at the end of a long period of a small insurance as provided by the law recently passed as in any just sense a discharge of the nation's obligations to the veterans of the late war."

That La Follette electors are on the ballot of every one of the forty-eight states is one of the greatest achievements of this political campaign, and as being on the ballot is the main thing, regardless of how it was achieved, there are good prospects that something of a revolution in national politics is going on, and that the country is ripe for a change in government.

No man has a right to leave the world as he found it. He must add something to it; either he must make its people better, happier, or he must make the face of the world more beautiful or fairer to look at.—Edward Bok.

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AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

Million men idle in Germany, Minister of Labor reports.

Senator Couzens wins fight to examine income tax returns for his investigating committee.

American Legion convention urges new shake-up in Veterans' Bureau.

First returns in Literary Digest Poll show Coolidge leading with La Follette second and Davis third.

Premier Herriot of France narrowly escapes injury when attacked by Communist mob.

Aged Georgian prelate reported executed by Soviet troops.

More than hundred silk strikers fined in Paterson, N. J., for picketing in alleged violation of injunction.

Woman appointed mayor of Wilmington, N. C. Samuel Gompers and Senator La Follette confer in New York on political campaign.

James A. Drain of Washington, D. C., elected national commander of American Legion.

World's greatest coal deposits in Siberia, says Russian Governmental report.

Gasoline prices cut in Northeastern states.

Women in business more honest than men, says vice-president of National Surety Co.

Thirty-nine workers meet death in mine disaster at Sublet, Wyo.

Charles E. Ruthenberg, Communist, files brief attacking Michigan anti-syndicalism act.

United Textile Workers plan to resist wage cuts in New England.

Paris peace demonstration ends in riot, when Communists attack demonstrators.

William Allen White to run for Governor of Kansas on Klan issue.

China attempting to regain lost seat in League of Nations.

Twenty-year-old Chicago youth, sentenced to death for murder, wins 90-day reprieve.

League of Nations to invite United States, Germany and Russia to participate in armament reduction conference.

President Coolidge addresses 100,000 Holy Name members and families.

Clarence Darrow urges free institutions for incipient mental cases to lessen crime.

S. W. Jones, New York State architect, calls institutions for insane so many firetraps.

Mrs. La Follette to take stump for Senator La Follette.

American globe flyers arrive at San Diego, Calif., completing circumnavigation of the globe.

Senator La Follette plans month of intensive campaigning before election.

Steady addition to ranks of unemployed reported in Great Britain.

New York State to spend \$35,000,000 on building projects.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada rejects Communist motions; re-elects Tom Moore president over Communist opponent.

State Department rules Volstead Act applies to Philippines and stops all liquor shipments.

German Cabinet votes to join League of Nations.

Part of Petrograd flooded, causing great damage.

Congressman Hill of Maryland indicted by Federal Grand Jury after cider party.

Seventy-six Filipino plantation strikers indicted in Hawaiian strike disturbance.

"I wish to put a stop to courts nullifying laws which the people deem necessary to their general welfare. If the courts have the final say-so on all legislative acts, and if no appeal can lie from them to the people, then they are the irresponsible masters of the people."—Theodore Roosevelt.

It is much easier to find fault with the other fellow for failing to patronize the union label than to set him a good example.

"SITTIN' IN A CORNER."

The American Civil Liberties Union does not deserve the support of American trade unionists, but it does most certainly deserve the support of every Communist propagandist and of every enemy of the American Federation of Labor and of the American republic.

The Communists, the red propaganda, the parlor Bolsheviks and the whole crew of them have been exposed in recent months and driven from their several bases of boring from within. They may now be considered as outside of the ramparts of the militant organized labor movement of America. Their situation is fairly well described by a recent popular song—"Sittin' in a Corner," sorrowing over the fact that their days of boring from within are over.—American Federationist for September.

IN TO WIN.

I want to emphasize the fact that our support of Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler does not in any way or to any degree identify us with or commit us to doctrines advanced by any other group that may be supporting the same candidates. These candidates have the support of minority groups, in themselves of no great importance, with whose doctrines we not only do not agree, but with which we are and have been in the sharpest kind of disagreement. We shall continue to oppose those doctrines at all times.

We are in this fight, not to quibble with those who may help the cause, but to win a great victory for humanity, for democracy, for the great masses of the people of our country. Something far beyond the ordinary political issue is at stake. There is at stake the great and all-transcending issue of right against wrong—and we are for the right with all of the vigor which our great movement possesses.

Now that our report has been adopted, it may not be amiss to say that its general lines were agreed upon by the executive committee of the National Non-Partisan Campaign Committee at a meeting held at Brighton Beach on the day after the Democratic Convention adjourned, and informally we were certain of what our course would have to be some days before that—the day we were able to have before us the Democratic and Republican platforms, to be exact. I say that so that it may be known that we have arrived at our position out of the logic of events and the records of men and parties, and not out of a series of assumed disagreements between ourselves. That, I think, should be made clear beyond any possibility of misunderstanding.—Samuel Gompers in September American Federationist.

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GUARANTEE**

LA FOLLETTE ELECTORS.

Sacramento, Sept. 27—Thirteen electors pledged to Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler were named by the Socialist party in adjourned meeting here today. The list of electors, whose names will appear in the Socialist column at the November election, was presented by Cameron H. King of San Francisco, a member of the state campaign committee for La Follette, and was adopted without change. The electors follow:

Albert G. Rogers, editor of the San Diego Labor-Leader; Mrs. Agnes H. Downing, Los Angeles attorney; W. E. Murphy, Oakland salesman; Hugo Ernst, secretary of the Waiters' Union, San Francisco Local No. 30; Frank C. Page, Fortuna farmer; Dr. Walter S. Fogg of Lockford; Mrs. Lola Coggins, Oakland architect; John C. Packard, Los Angeles attorney; William M. Falls, Antioch, railroad telegrapher; E. Backus, San Francisco business man; Miss Alice Eddy, Los Angeles, secretary of the Socialist party; Samuel Weisenberg, Los Angeles, insurance agent, and Walter E. Walker, San Francisco salesman.

All electors are registered Socialists. Only two of them were on the original La Follette independent ticket. Prior to the election, a prepared statement was read by King and unanimously adopted by the ten Socialist representatives who constituted the convention. After attacking the Supreme Court for barring the names of La Follette and Wheeler from the ballot as independents, and denouncing both major political parties, the statement closed with:

"Under the decision of the court, however, we now offer to the progressive and independent citizens a set of thirteen electors of President and Vice-President who will act as their faithful messengers to carry to Washington the news that California has cast its electoral vote for Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler."

HOME INDUSTRY HATTER.

Every man in an executive position knows the value of adopting the maxim "Unity is Strength" when the success of a business undertaking lies in his hands, yet how many of these same men stop to think that they are vital units in the welfare and success of their state and that by encouraging home industries they are helping to bring about greater prosperity, which means security for themselves.

What is retarding our progress in home industry more than anything else at the present time is the mistaken idea that manufactured articles are not really worth anything unless they are imported, or bear the magic legend "East" on their identification tags. This is especially true concerning wearing apparel, whether it be shoes, suits or hats.

San Francisco can boast of several large shoe and hat manufactories which are keeping abreast with New York's Fifth Avenue in style and in quality. Foremost among these is the Lundstrom Hat Company, who have since 1884 been devoting their energy and skill to devising hats that for fineness of texture, excellence of workmanship and exclusiveness of style are the equal of any manufactured hat in America. This is being widely recognized by buyers on the Pacific Coast, Australia and Asia, who are regularly receiving large shipments from Lundstrom's.

It is for San Francisco people to back such companies who are advertising a San Francisco label to the world and to realize that for every hat, suit or other product they buy that bears this label they will have the double satisfaction of possessing the best procurable and of helping to build a bigger and better state.

Co-operation is the method of all human progress. When spending money look for the union label, card and button.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Labor Clarion, Published Weekly at San Francisco, Cal., for October 1, 1924.

State of California, }
County of San Francisco. } ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Mullen, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor and Manager of the Labor Clarion, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher—San Francisco Labor Council, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Managing Editor—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, Cal.

Business Manager—James W. Mullen, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, Cal.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.)

San Francisco Labor Council, George S. Hollis, President, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, Cal.; John A. O'Connell, Secretary, 2940 16th St., San Francisco, Cal.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

JAMES W. MULLEN.

(Signature of editor, business manager.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1924.

JAMES W. DOHERTY.

(My commission expires May 10, 1925.)

Coffee That Is?
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if the sewing ever rips
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my money back.

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Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF

UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1924.

It is important that you men and women of labor vote next Tuesday, October 7th, for the Hetch Hetchy bond issue. Water is wealth. Your city's growth and prosperity depend on a plentiful supply of water, which is insured by the Hetch Hetchy development. Bring this water, which is insured by the Hetch Hetchy development. Bring this wealth of water to your own door, into your home and your place of employment. Your vote is necessary to bring it here. This is one of the times when everybody has an opportunity to do good for himself and everybody else. Vote next Tuesday.

There is nothing to be feared from intelligent citizenship, and nothing to be feared from the kind of government it aspires to establish and promote in this country. And the La Follette group of citizens re-echo only the good old principles that according to Sydney Smith constitutes good government: "The object of all good government is a good thatch, roast mutton, potatoes, and meat in the pot, a stout constable, and honest justice, a clean highway, and a free chapel."

Japan is raising a fuss in the League of Nations, insisting upon the right of the League court to inquire into the claims of contenders as to what are and what are not sovereign rights and questions of purely domestic concern. She is quite cocky about it, and if she does not have her way she intends to get out of the League. She is aching for a quarrel, and no doubt she will be accommodated in due time, and incidentally learn, like other aspirants for power, that the only way to win for keeps is to have one's quarrel just, and keep the ten commandments.

Sixty-seven years ago Almighty Property was struck a mighty blow by its own hand, through the Dred Scott decision, which declared that the black man could not be given the rights of a free man by act of Congress. Last week Almighty Party was given a mighty blow in California by its own hand, through the Spreckels decision, which declared that the independent voters cannot have their choice for presidential electors placed on the ballot. This last decision is the handwriting on the wall that the Nebuchadnezzar of Party shall in the fast approaching future recognize as the beginning of the end of his omnipotent rule and that his power to sway the scales of justice shall be taken away forever.

Federation Officers' Reports

Detailed report of the important acts of the Santa Barbara Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, no doubt, will be presented later in this issue, wherefore we limit publicity in this issue to the high spots in the reports of the officers to the convention.

Retiring President Seth R. Brown states that the Federation during the past year has been in excellent condition and made progress. As indications thereof he points to forward steps made in workers' education through co-operation between the Federation's Committee on Education and a similar committee of the University of California. For the first time in the State's history the University this year, instead of calling out the students to dig dirt on the campus, held a regular Labor Day celebration, with music and oratory and a labor man as the orator of the day. The Labor Bank instituted in Los Angeles is another proof of advancement of labor's interests. The Water and Power Act is again placed on the State ballot, and the agitation in its favor is stronger than ever, promising more converts to financial independence of the people. The endorsement of La Follette and Wheeler is the latest move on the part of labor in efforts to displace party tyranny and partiality. Indeed, President Brown amply proves his thesis.

Frank A. Thomas, San Diego, reports for District No. 1 a court victory of some moment, the superior court of the county having decided that, "right or wrong, a decision of a labor organization is the law of that organization and that any member disobeying such laws is properly and legally subject to such penalties as the organization may see fit to impose." That means much for discipline in the labor army.

R. W. Robinson, Long Beach, District No. 2, has a good story, full of facts, as to steady progress by all crafts in the new industrial center springing up in Southern California, to rival many older cities in the great West. Los Angeles is in the same District and still holds up the light of progress to the big world.

W. E. Banker, Fresno District No. 3, reports 100 per cent trade unionism for La Follette.

J. F. Cambiano, Santa Clara County, speaks for District No. 5, and relates in heroic fashion how labor routed the American Plan giant in the cherry country.

R. V. Lytton, Martinez, Contra Costa County, reports educational work for labor carried on in a new and vigorous manner, that should bring results to be proud of.

Elma F. Smith, Napa, reports enough about District No. 8 to show that it is on the map and knows how to keep growing.

Jos. Matheson, Jas. Hopkins, Roe H. Baker, San Franciscans, report jointly all the big things in the San Francisco labor movement during the past year, which all our readers know and could report on themselves.

Wm. J. McQuillan, Sacramento, reports for District No. 10, is apparently a fighter, as he reports scraps within labor as well as scraps against enemies of labor. He records a fine wage decision by Judge Devlin of Vallejo that took the starch out of the arguments of the opposition.

Geo. Gallaway, Eureka, states that District No. 11 is as strong in spirit as ever and will come back now that it has about routed the I. W. W. from their trenches in the lumber camps. That is real progress and means the finish of the lumber barons importing that gentry to make all labor odious in the sight of God and Nature.

The last and to be expected also the longest report submitted at Santa Barbara was that of Secretary Paul Scharrenberg, who gives a good account of his stewardship and the prospects for the future. In his characteristic prophetic view he starts out immediately with giving the Californians a program for labor legislation at the 1925 session of the Legislature at Sacramento. One-half of it, would have been enough to give him a reputation for foresightedness, but the other half is calculated hindsight, for Paul never forgets a piece of legislation that he once attempts to put on the statute book. That is the kind of being aware and awake that promises more scalps and more records to be hung up in his wigwam. Space forbids saying more, but nothing prevents our readers from doing a lot of thinking, and following good advice.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The fair regards of life are strangely won,
And he who seeks for fame or words of praise
By deeds of virtue, knows embittered days,
With disappointment in each setting sun.
The happy man is he who finds his peace
Within himself, and asks no outward show
Of gratitude for service; he will go
From hour to hour with joys that never cease,
Like fire rejoicing in its warmth and light,
The sun, unthanked, his heat and glory shares,
And who rewards the stars that shine at night?
"It is more blest to give"—nay, rather say,
To give is to receive—there lies love's way.

A biscuit magnate in Great Britain gave the Labor Premier MacDonald a large block of stock in his corporation, so he could have an automobile, and justified his gift on the ground that the salary paid the premier, \$25,000 a year, is too low. That indicates that there are no such perquisites with public office in Great Britain. In this country we do it differently. Here we have all kinds of retired bankers and business men offering their services to the nation, states and municipalities for nothing or, at most, a few dollars a meeting. Here public servants get not only free automobiles, with accessories, but palatial offices, in which they may transact their private business, and have all conveniences therefor furnished free of charge. They get, further, golden opportunities to make friends and money, for instance, some get the right to give away the public domain, power sites, and valuable franchises for fifty years, gratis, and other perquisites too numerous and difficult to describe, real scientific perquisites that only experts can comprehend. The list of perquisites under the Harding-Coolidge regime was so great that Economical Coolidge found it impossible to grant pensions to war veterans or pay decent salaries to postal employees and federal janitresses. This, as a smart philosopher once said, is an American condition and not a theory. It calls for some kind of cool and calculating action. What do you think? A campaign to clean up the Kakon Kakiste, the worst of evils, in the government of this country, the reign of Calvin Coolidge.

Mother Jones, the inveterate gesture-maker in times of labor or national crises, visited the White House and went away as a supporter of Coolidge, because he is a silent man, has little or nothing to say, except platitudes, on the questions of the day. In fact, he is a gesture-maker himself, and when likes meet like no mislikings need arise on anything that kindred spirits seek to achieve in life—to get into the lime-light. Apparently Coolidge is hard up for labor material in his campaign staff. So far he relies mainly on such props as Foster, Mother Jones, Spargo, and others of that ilk that live on the spoils that may be gathered from "dividing" the forces of labor. It will take brains to keep track of these would-be dictators of labor. They are a lot of slippery guys that eke out an existence by moving all the time from one camp to another. But, in this emergency as in former ones, the lack of brains and circumspection as to whom to trust, will result only in—four more years of Coolidge. That is what Foster, Mother Jones and others like them are striving for—out of the great love they have for labor. Time works, however, a glimmer of understanding into the dimmest corner, and we hope a real awakening may come, when all these mysteries of radical politics will be clear as day. Reds for Coolidge—that is a real comedy.

WIT AT RANDOM

The best way to judge the wheels in a man's head is by the spokes in his mouth.

Visitor—Ah must say Mrs. Spiffles, your Maggie Ellen's improvin' in 'er playin'!

Maggie Ellen—'Bain't playin', ah be just dustin' pianner.—London Opinion.

Every seat in the grandstand and bleachers was filled. No seats were obtainable after 9:30 in the morning. Hundreds of persons were turned down for seats.—The Pueblo Star-Journal.

It is claimed that the Eighteenth Amendment is void because it does not appear that two-thirds of the Souses of Congress "deemed it necessary," as provided in Article V.—From a news article in the Philadelphia Inquirer.

"Mother, is it true that an apple a day keeps the doctor away?"

"Yes, Jimmie. Why?"

"'Cause if it is, I kept about ten doctors away this morning—but I'm afraid one'll have to come soon."—Bolton Evening News.

A well-known firm in New York City addressed a letter to "Christian & Devil World, Philadelphia, Penn." and the sagacious United States Post-office delivered it at our office in Boston. It was meant for us, too.—Christian Endeavor World.

"What are you going to do with your boy Josh when he gets through with college?"

"I hadn't thought of that," replied Farmer Cornloss. "I was wonderin' what the college was goin' to do with itself when Josh gets through with it."—Washington Star.

"It's no good mincing matters," said the doctor, "you are very bad. Is there anybody you would specially like to see?"

"Yes," replied the patient faintly.

"Who is it?" queried the doctor.

"Another doctor, please," whispered the invalid.—The Beckenham Journal.

"I believe," said the ear-aching veterinarian as he put aside the telephone, "that I'll go fishing."

"Didn't know that you cared for fishing."

"I don't ordinarily, but it's the only chance I have of finding myself at the end of a line that isn't busy."—Our Dumb Animals.

An old hermit of the Arizona sand-hills stopped a rural mail-carrier with:

"Got 'ary letter for me?"

"No," was the reply.

"Better have one next time you go by."

"What is your name?"

"Never mind the name, Bub, but have that letter or you won't do any more mail-carryin'."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A clergyman who occasionally substituted for a brother preacher in a remote country parish, was scandalized on observing the old deacon, who had been collecting the offering, quietly abstract a coin before presenting the plate at the altar rail.

After service he called the old man into the vestry and told him, with some emotion, that his crime had been discovered.

The deacon looked puzzled for a moment. Then a sudden light dawned on him.

"Why, sir, you don't mean that old dollar of mine? Why, I've led off with that dollar for the last 16 years!"—People's Home Journal.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHATEVER YOU ARE.

If you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,
Be a scrub in the valley—but be
The best little scrub at the side of the rill;
Be a bush if you can't be a tree.

If you can't be a bush be a bit of the grass,
Some highway to happier make;
If you can't be a muskie then just be a bass;
But be the liveliest bass in the lake.

We can't all be captains, we've got to be crew,
There's something for all of us here;
There's big work to do and there's lesser to do,
And the task we must do is the near.

If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail;
If you can't be the sun, be a star,
It isn't by size that you win or you fail—
Be the best of whatever you are.

—From the Stone Cutters' Journal.

CULINARY WORKERS' CONVENTION.

The Culinary Workers of the State held their annual convention in Santa Barbara Sunday with the following representatives serving as temporary officers: Hugo Ernst of Local 30, San Francisco, president; Frank Johnston of Local 17, Los Angeles, secretary.

There were present at the convention 28 delegates from 15 cities, and representing 12,000 culinary workers.

A resolution, calling for the formation of a State Council of Culinary Workers was adopted by unanimous vote, and a committee of seven appointed to formulate plans, draw up by-laws, etc., and report back to the convention on Thursday.

The convention reconvened on the day previously set, adopted a State program and by-laws, and elected as officers: Hugo Ernst of Waiters No. 30 as president; J. J. Aldridge of No. 62, Fresno, as vice-president, and Frank Johnson of No. 17, Los Angeles, as secretary.

The formation of this council portends great things for the locals of this State as it means closer co-operation between the affiliated locals, and a more thorough co-ordination of the working forces of the State.

The convention unanimously endorsed the candidacy of Senators La Follette and Wheeler for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The labor movement is made up of about the same class of people as the balance of society. At least all indications lead a person to come to such a conclusion. The union member who never attends a meeting is usually the most vociferous in his condemnation of the action of the organization, and the citizen who fails to vote takes a similar position. The fellow who does not vote is always the first one to set up the claim that Wall Street and the political machines are for ever manipulating affairs against the people. Sensible people should pay no attention to these shiftless and worthless malcontents who want to take it easy and let others take care of their interests for them, yet complain when things do not go to suit them. They are undeserving of consideration at the hands of those who are willing to pay the price of democratic institutions by attending to their duties as unionists and citizens. Some means of compelling the negligent ones to keep their mouths shut and abide by the consequences of their own laziness should be found, because they are as useless to society as a fifth wheel on a wagon.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

An amendment to the constitution of the International Typographical Union relating to the apportionment of representation at international conventions to the Mailers' unions, submitted for endorsement by Chicago Typographical Union, has been made a special order of business at 2 p. m. for the October meeting. This proposed amendment created considerable discussion at the September meeting after which it was referred to the executive committee for analysis and report.

On Wednesday, October 22, 1924, a referendum election will be held on proposed amendments to the laws of the International Typographical Union. There are five propositions in all. The first amendment relates to the increase of the salaries of the president, secretary-treasurer, first, third and fourth vice-presidents, and also creates a salary for the second vice-president, who heretofore has served on a service and expense basis. The second proposition reapportions the assessment collected for that purpose by diverting three-quarters to the old-age pension fund and one-quarter to the mortuary fund. The third amendment requires every member to pay \$1 a month to the mortuary and pension fund even though he does not earn \$100 during the month, in addition to the I. T. U. per capita tax. Propositions Nos. 4 and 5 relate to the filling of vacancies in office. Proposition No. 4 provides for the succession of the first vice-president and the second vice-president to the office above them and then for the filling by the executive council of the vacancy thus created. Proposition No. 5 provides for the filling of vacancies by referendum election nominations to be made by endorsement of local unions. Copies of the proposed amendments will be sent to each chapel in the city and members should carefully study them before voting.

At the special meeting held last Sunday for that purpose, the union accepted the offer of the publishers of an increase of \$3.50 per week, on a flat scale basis, the latter condition being a proposal adopted by the union last November when the scale and working conditions were acted upon. The vote on the acceptance of the proposal was 142 for and 10 against.

The proposed amendment of the law relating to fines for non-attendance, which is to be voted upon at the meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society on Sunday, October 12, is arousing considerable interest among the members of that society. Proposals thus far suggested range from the elimination of all fines to a fine of \$2.50 on each member who does not attend at least one meeting a year. The secretary of the society says that he has alternately been praised, cajoled, threatened and given absent treatment because of the diversified conception of the meaning of this law, and he expresses the hope that the coming meeting will settle the question definitely.

Chronicle News Notes—By H. J. Benz.

W. Lyle Slocum, delegate to the International Typographical convention held recently at Toronto, Canada, returned the latter part of last week. Mr. Slocum says the duties and activities of the convention, which by the way lasted six full days with two night sessions, were so strenuous as to necessitate his taking an extended vacation. Not content with stopping in Detroit, Mich., and points in Arkansas to visit with relatives, Mr. Slocum visited many of the largest cities throughout the East and Middle West, where he went through the leading newspaper plants and reports that conditions in San Francisco compare favorably with those in the sections which he visited, although he made note of several helpful issues which he hopes the local union will be able to secure.

Lost—One black, well-worn lunch box; con-

tents, luckily empty. Finder please return same to A. "Louie" Margreiter, machinist, and receive his heart-felt thanks. Just how it disappeared Louie is at a loss to figure; unless some curio collector happened in and picked it up as a relic. Anyway, Louie is sporting a new lunch box and consequently keeping his eye on it. We noticed, however, the new one is much larger than the old one.

An enterprising salesman prevailed upon Foreman A. A. Wells last week to distribute a few free samples of soap among the boys. Looking around, Mr. Wells spied Assistant Chairman D. A. Paddock, to whom he handed the whole bunch. But that did not faze "Paddy," who said he refused to use any soap not bearing the union label, no matter if his face was dirty.

F. J. "Sammy" Stanfield, Ludlow and hand-set head artist, has left on an extended tour for parts unknown. Sammy sort of hinted, however, that it would not be much of a pleasure trip.

B. J. "Bart" Coffin, former member of this chapel and curve tosser on the Chronicle ball team, and Mrs. Coffin payed the office a visit on Monday night and received the congratulations of a number of the boys on his good fortune in not only securing a position with the Oakland Tribune, relieving him of commuting, but also in having the state government help him in securing a home through the California veterans' welfare act.

If there is one thing more than another that appeals to the esthetic taste of Bob Fleming, it is a roast goose dinner. Bob received an invitation recently to partake of a goose dinner at the home of Selig Olcovich on a certain date, as the date specified proved to be a fast day on which no cooking was done in the Ilcovich home, Bob is now suspicious of accepting invitations. Olcovich proved to be as liberal as Dan O'Connell, who a few years ago invited "Doc" Harriman to visit his house when one of the members of the O'Connell family had the influenza.

The proposed change in the loan fund clause of the Chronicle Mutual Benefit Society, which would grant the board of directors power to transfer money from the general fund to the loan fund in case the funds in the latter department were insufficient to cover applications in the hands of the secretary, was defeated, 41 for and 22 against. As the by-laws require a two-thirds majority the amendment failed to carry by one vote.

UNION LABEL TRADES DEPARTMENT.

The seventh convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will be held at El Paso, Texas, beginning at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, November 13, 1924. The headquarters of the president and secretary will be at Paso Del Norte Hotel, where delegates should present original credentials immediately upon their arrival in El Paso. Secretary John J. Manning contemplates a tour along the Pacific Coast after the close of the American Federation of Labor Convention, which begins Monday, September 17, at 10 a. m.

Diamonds are only chunks of coal that have stuck to their job.

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WAGES AND THE TARIFF.

It is rather remarkable that the advocates of prohibitive tariffs never point to the real beneficiary of such legislation. They never mention what the tariff does for the manufacturer, but they solemnly declare that the tariffs are necessary for the poor laboring man and woman. There never was a falser claim made by mortal man than that the tariff wall which the cotton schedules of this bill propose to erect for the benefit of the cotton manufacturer will in any way benefit the laborer in the cotton mills. The cotton manufacturer pays his labor just as little as possible, without any regard to tariff legislation or his profits. The wages paid in the cotton mills of this country and the manner in which women and children have been worked in those mills is a national disgrace.—Speech by Senator La Follette in Senate, July 8, 1922.

FUNDAMENTALIST vs. MODERNIST.

If you hear anybody discoursing learnedly about something that happened ten million years ago, you know he's a modernist. But if anybody insists that the whole universe is relatively modern, you know he's a fundamentalist.

The fundamentalists believe that God created man in his own image and that man is fundamentally wrong. The modernists say that man created God in his own image, but that man is fundamentally right.—Charles W. Wood, journalist.

There are profound moral truths which lie at the foundation of the social life like seams of precious metal, the discovery of which is the continual conquest of progressive humanity. Such a truth is the unity of men in brotherhood.—S. Wojciechowski, President of Polish Republic.

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EDUCATION WEEK.

It is to be hoped that labor organizations everywhere will participate in the observance of every day during Education Week (November 17), but it will be particularly profitable for them to take particular note of American Constitution Day. In the first place, every American citizen and every person who hopes to become an American citizen ought to be thoroughly familiar with the American Constitution and ought also to have an understanding of the background which produced that Constitution and of the convention at which it was prepared and by which it was adopted. There should be an understanding of the conflicting views which struggled for supremacy in the constitutional convention and prior to the convention and of the manner in which the organic law of our representative democracy finally triumphed.—American Federationist for September.

Co-operation is the method of all human progress. When spending money look for the union label, card and button.

ANTI-UNIONIST DEFEATED.

Organized street carmen of Detroit, Mich., entered the primaries to defeat Acting Mayor Martin, and these thousands of workers have the political scalp of Mr. Martin dangling from their collective belt.

The acting mayor joined with anti-union forces in an attempt to disrupt the carmen's union, whose members are employed on the municipal street car system. Martin favored a company "union," whose hand-picked representatives would negotiate wage scales.

He was handed a stinging rebuke in the form of 14,000 votes below the successful competitor for the mayoralty nomination.

JAPANESE TRADE UNIONS.

The International Labor Office is informed that, according to an investigation made by the Japanese Department of Home Affairs, the number of labor organizations in Japan at the end of 1923 was 430, and their membership 125,000.

In addition, there were 2050 mutual aid societies, with 434,000 members.

REAL FOLKS

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THINK of yourself—of your ambitions, sorrows, triumphs. Bear in mind *your* worthy desire to be successful—to provide a home—to care for your dependents. Consider the work *you* do—your impatience with petty interference—your craving for proper appreciation.

Then remember that the P. G. and E. is operated by approximately 8,500 men and women *who share with you the same human trials and ambitions.*

Some of these folks may be *your* old school-mates. Others are no doubt your present neighbors and friends. If you are in business, many are your customers. Practically all pay taxes and otherwise help you defray governmental expenses.

These people are *efficient, progressive, loyal.* Their initiative is not smothered by "political preferment," which so often impedes the deserved advancement of others engaged in "public service" work.

To compare these folks with yourself—to concede they are *human*—will aid you in thinking of this Company as the live-and-help live organization *that it is.*

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"PACIFIC SERVICE"

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of September 26, 1924.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p.m. by Secretary O'Connell, and on motion Delegate Decker was elected chairman pro tem.

Roll Call of Officers—President Hollis and Vice-President Baker excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Bakers' Union No. 24, J. Tousaint, S. K. Leman, M. Smith, vice J. Seebauer, E. Schlegel and F. Dangl. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the San Francisco Trade Union Promotional League, inclosing statement of receipts and expenditures for the month of August. From Molders' Union No. 164, thanking Secretary O'Connell for his efforts in having contract for four pumps let to a San Francisco firm. From Miscellaneous Employees' Union, stating it has endorsed the Hetch Hetchy bond issue. From the University of California, relative to the cause of the Lick-Wilmerding and Lux Schools holding school sessions on Labor Day. From the Industrial Welfare Commission, stating that the minimum wage case has been placed on the calendar of the Supreme Court for Tuesday, October 7. From the tailoring firm of Bill Derrivan, stating that his firm is thoroughly union and free from sweatshop conditions. From the Musicians' Union, stating that the dances given in Majestic Hall are non-union and unfair to Musicians' Union No. 6. From the Law and Legislative Committee, stating it will hold a series of meetings and hearings on Charter Amendments, commencing Thursday evening, October 2.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the Seattle Typographical Union, with reference to conditions on the Hearst publication, the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Moved that the communication be referred to the Allied Printing Trades Council; amendment, that it be referred to the Executive Committee and copy sent to the Allied Printing Trades Council. Amendment carried; 43 in favor, 12 against.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Office Employees' Union, requesting Council to endorse Charter Amendment relative to the standardization of salaries. Resolutions, presented by Secretary O'Connell, requesting Council to endorse Charter Amendment which provides for the increase in salary for the police judges of this city. Resolutions presented by Delegate Schulberg, protesting against the recent decision of the Supreme Court, regarding the La Follette-Wheeler petition. Moved to adopt; amendment to refer to Law and Legislative Committee; amendment carried.

Request Complied With—From the Civic

League of Improvement Clubs, invitation to attend a special session of the Board of Governors of the League, Tuesday, September 30.

Communication from the Community Chest of San Francisco, requesting Council to co-operate with it in the social, relief and welfare problems of this city and stating it would be pleased to send a speaker who can deal competently on any special subject in which the Council would be particularly interested. Moved to accept the invitation to send a speaker, and that the subject be selected as to how the "physically handicapped man or woman is being aided." Motion carried.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of controversy between the Culinary Workers and the New Mission Market, it was agreed that all parties in interest meet during the coming week, and that the matter be laid over to afford said parties time to come to an agreement. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Trackmen—Endorsed Hetch Hetchy bond issue, donated \$5.00 to the La Follette campaign. Typographical—Donated \$50 to the Riggers and Stevedores' Union. Stereotypers—Donated \$160 to La Follette Campaign. Riggers and Stevedores—Endorsed La Follette and Wheeler. Retail Drivers—Have been served with an injunction by the Great Western Tea Co., which is unfair. Tailors No. 80—List published in minutes of Council in last issue of Labor Clarion is fair to organization; delegates take notice that the Advance Tailors and O'Connor the Tailor are unfair; held a successful picnic last Saturday. Fishermen—Had a very poor season; whale fleet home. Lithographers—Endorsed Hetch Hetchy bond issue; requested assistance in propagating label on coffee and spices. Culinary Workers—Compton's and Foster Lunches are unfair. Bakers No. 24—Piggly-Wiggly, Sunshine and Jenny Wren stores are unfair, also Phillips Bakery. Shoe Clerks—Endorsed Hetch Hetchy bond issue; Steinberg's Shoe Stores are unfair. Street Carmen—Donated \$50 to La Follette campaign; endorsed the Hetch Hetchy bond issue. Brother Frank Halling addressed the Council on Charter Amendment to be voted on at November election; thanked Council and Brothers O'Connell and Johnson for assistance.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved that the Council place the Majestic Hall on Fillmore street on the unfair list; motion carried.

Moved that the Council place the Steinberg's Stores on the unfair list; motion carried.

Receipts—259.00. **Expenses**—\$179.25.

Council adjourned at 9:35 p.m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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SOCIALISTS EXPLAIN ACTION.

Immediately after the State convention of the Socialist party had adopted its thirteen presidential electors, the campaign committee of the party issued the following statement:

Four Republicans, none of them owing his elevation to the bench to the vote of the people, used their power, as members of the Supreme Court, to deny a place on the ballot to the independent presidential electors pledged to the candidacy of Senator Robert M. La Follette and Senator Burton K. Wheeler.

The political code of California distinctly provides that a "candidate for any public office may be nominated subsequently to a primary or in lieu of a primary election" by petition.

The law directs Supreme Court to construe statute liberally "so that the real will of the electors shall not be defeated."

The four Republicans who constitute the bare majority of the court avoid the plain meaning of these words by degrading the position of elector of President of the United States to that of a mere "messenger boy."

The President of the United States directs the foreign policy of the nation, commands its army and navy, can veto acts of Congress and appoints for life to the Supreme Court of the United States, the final arbiters of the constitution and the law.

To declare that these persons who are elected to express the sovereign will of the people of California in the choice of President are not public officers accurately indicates what the creatures of the reactionary Republican machine regard as "liberal construction."

The decision of the four Republican judges is in remarkable accord with the wishes of all the reactionary forces in the state and nation. The predatory interests have been greatly alarmed lest La Follette, in his sweep of popularity through the nation, carry California and break their corrupting grip upon the national government.

They wished to keep him off the ballot entirely or compel hundreds of thousands of his supporters in this state who are not Socialist to vote for Socialist electors. They hope that enough voters will balk at voting for persons designated as Socialists so that the state may be saved for Coolidge.

The Socialist party had intended to nominate no presidential electors in order that there should be no division among the honest citizens of this state who wished to drive from power the corrupt politicians who have disgraced the national administration during the last four years.

Under the decision of the court, however, we now offer to the progressive and independent citizens a set of 13 electors of President and Vice-President who will act as their faithful messengers to carry to Washington the news that California has cast its electoral vote for Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler.

A man is poor when he has lost the confidence of his friends, when people who are nearest to him do not believe in him, when his character is honeycombed by conceit and punctured by dishonesty. He is poor indeed when principle does not stand out clear and clean in his ideal. When this is clouded he is in danger of the worst kind of poverty. He in the poorhouse is not necessarily poor if he has maintained his integrity, if his character stands forth square to the world, if he has never lent the key of principle to avarice. You are not poor though you may be compelled to bake bread.

It is said "trickery is the work of the Devil." You "trick" yourself as well as your fellow-workers when you do not demand the union label.

SPARGO FOR COOLIDGE.

Old Doc Spargo, coming down out of the hills of Vermont for his periodical outgiving, thinks that after all perhaps he'd better elect Coolidge.

Doc Spargo thinks La Follette is nothing less than "antiquated" and while Davis tempts him a great deal, still nobody can tell just what Davis would do about certain things.

So the sage of Old Bennington settles it all by just letting Cal have the election by default.

This will be most amusing to many persons who have long watched the perigrinations and listened to the animadversions of the genial and benign Doc Spargo. And, of course, we must have our amusement, along with the more serious things of life.

What we are moved to wonder, however, is whether the omniscient sage of Old Bennington is preparing a lecture on the profound radicalism of Kautious Calvin Coolidge. Or will it be a treatise on the geological formation of the Republican candidate?

Anyhow, we join heartily with Artemus Ward, whose flippancy has cooled so many a fevered brow and proven the banana peel to so many and many a dignified serenity. Dear old Doc Spargo, as a 1924 political lightning calculator, is surely an "amoosin' cuss."

SHOULD BE CHECKED.

A plea that the United States Supreme Court's policy of invalidating laws be checked featured an address by James Duncan, first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, at the annual convention of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor.

The trade unionist said there are two methods to check the court's policy—one by constitutional amendment and the other to provide that a larger number of votes than a majority be necessary to set aside an act of Congress.

"There is widespread dissatisfaction with five-to-four decisions of the Supreme Court," Mr. Duncan said. "Our child labor law, which was recently declared unconstitutional, as interfering with states' rights, is an example. Some eight

or nine important decisions of somewhat similar character have been reached the same way. Thus one justice of the Supreme Court has more power than the President of the United States.

"To an old campaigner who has watched the struggle for human rights for many years, the suggestion that we leave matters of this kind to the states to solve sounds wearisome. We have too much evidence on the way some states handle—or fail to handle—this issue. There are states that have splendid child labor laws, while others, whose products come in direct competition with those of the progressive states, leave the child unprotected."

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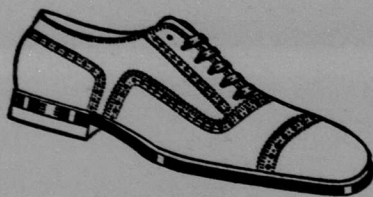
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Brief Items of Interest

The Riggers and Stevedores' Union held a successful dance and celebration in Eagles' Hall, and has received a number of large donations from San Francisco unions that wish to aid them in their fight for freedom from the Blue-Book tyranny of the Water Front Employers' Union. As a consequence there is a great revival going on along the waterfront.

All chain groceries are unfair to the Grocery Clerks' and the Bakers' and Bakery Drivers' unions.

Roe H. Baker, first vice-president of the Barbers' International Union, vice-president of the San Francisco Labor Council, has added new laurels to his title by being elected president of the California State Federation of Labor with a goodly majority as successor to Seth R. Brown, elected to first vice-president of the International Typographical Union.

The following unions have reported to the Labor Council their endorsement of the Hetch Hetchy bond issue: Miscellaneous Employees No. 110, Trackmen, Lithographers No. 17, Street Carmen, Division 518, Laundry Drivers No. 256, and Stationary Engineers No. 64.

The Trades Union Promotional League reports collections for the month of August totaled

\$905.65, with no expenditures. The board of directors are considering plans for commencing operations soon after the selection of a field secretary or local manager, to be approved by the Union Label Trades Department.

The Law and Legislative Committee of the Labor Council is holding public hearings on ballot propositions, commencing Thursday evening, October 2, at 8 o'clock, and each Thursday evening thereafter until hearings are concluded. Persons interested are invited to present arguments for or against the various propositions.

The Label Section is holding a series of public meetings to interest those who seldom take part in union affairs to take greater interest in promoting the union label, card and button, and thereby develop home and union industries, and a greater field for profitable trade and employment.

The Community Chest offers to furnish speakers on a number of subjects, and the Labor Council has invited the organization to send a speaker to discuss the subject of "How physically handicapped men and women are being aided."

Clothes may not make the man, but the better they are the more attention he attracts. Buy the kind that have the union label and get the best.

LA FOLLETTE STATE CAMPAIGN.

The following statement was issued last week by Franck R. Havenner, state campaign director for La Follette, for the La Follette State Campaign Committee:

"Four members of the State Supreme Court, persisting in their adherence to a decision which is widely believed to be in violation of the spirit and intent of the California law, have finally denied the La Follette-Wheeler electoral ticket a place on the California ballot. The refusal of these four members of the court, over the protests of their three colleagues, to grant rehearing of the case, eliminates from the Presidential campaign thirteen independent progressive electoral candidates who were nominated by fifty thousand registered voters of California. Nothing further can be done under the California law to enable the great body of California progressives to vote for men and women who typify their political convictions. The last legal recourse has been exhausted.

"The La Follette State Campaign Committee finds it necessary to submit, with profound protest, to this unjust decree of the court. There remains, however, one possible way by which the electoral vote of California can be cast for La Follette and Wheeler. The Socialist party this year has nominated no candidates for President and Vice-President. Under the California law, the Socialist party is entitled to and will nominate thirteen candidates for presidential electors. These candidates will be pledged, if elected, to cast their votes in the electoral college for Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler. The only opportunity left by the Supreme Court decision to hundreds of thousands of Californians who desire the election of La Follette and Wheeler is to cast their votes for this ticket of electoral candidates.

"Those persons whose political convictions would ordinarily deter them from voting for candidates of the Socialist party need only remember that the Supreme Court has declared that presidential electors are not public officers, but only messengers. In marking their ballot for this electoral ticket they are, therefore, not voting to elect any Socialist to public office, but are employing the only messengers left to them by the Supreme Court who will record their votes for La Follette and Wheeler.

"The La Follette State Campaign Committee feels certain that every supporter of Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler, in this emergency, will unhesitatingly adopt this course. In addition, the Committee has reason to be confident that many thousands of other voters, not heretofore committed to the support of La Follette and Wheeler, will cast their votes in similar fashion as a protest against the Supreme Court's attempt to curtail the right of suffrage in California."

The janitor's little boy, very black, was named "Midnight" by his white neighbors. He didn't mind their calling him that, but one day one of his own race exclaimed, "Hello, Midnight!" he retorted indignantly, "Shet up, you'se jes' about quarter to twelve yo'self."

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